MARCH, 1930

AUBURN ALUMNUS



RANKING SCHOLARSHIP STUDENTS WITH PRESIDENT AND MRS. KNAPP
(See Page 6)

PUBLISHED NINE TIMES A YEAR BY THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE AT AUBURN, ALABAMA......

VOLUME XI

NUMBER 6

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THE AUBURN ALUMNUS

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Volume XI

March, 1930

Number 6

Table of Contents

Ross Laboratory Completed This Month	9
Dr. Allison Discovers Unknown Element No. 87	4
Building Program to be Completed by Sale of Electric and Water Properties	5
Tornado Hastened Romance of Auburn Grad	ε
Alabama Is the Only Southern State Without a State Library Commission	7
Prexy's Page With the Students on the Campus	
Athletics	11
News from the Classes	12

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Chemistry Faculty and State Laboratory Force (See opposite page)



Newly Completed Ross Chemical Laboratory (Night Photograph)

THE AUBURN ALUMNUS

VOLUME XI

AUBURN, ALABAMA, MARCH, 1930

NUMBER 6

Ross Laboratory Completed This Month

Chemistry Faculty Will More Into New 67-Room, \$280,000 Building Before End of March Duilding Named for Dr. Bennett Battle Ross, at A. P. I. Since 1893

HE ROSS CHEMICAL LAB-ORATORY—Auburn's newest and finest—is now nearing completion. The contractor is giving it the finishing touches, installations are being made, and the building will be occupied and in use before the end of March. Complete and equipped it will represent an expenditure of \$280,000.

The building was named by the board of trustees for Dr. Bennett Battle Ross, who has been in charge of chemistry at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute since September, 1893. On the front of the building just above the name is carved in white limestone these words: "Chemistry leads man into the domain of those latent forces whose power controls the whole material world." And this has been the ideal of Auburn chemists from the beginning to this very day.

The Ross Chemical Laboratory is modern throughout. It is of brick, stone, tile and concrete plus a small amount of wood. It is fireproof. The architecture is the Georgian style.

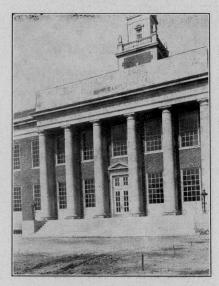
Contains 67 Rooms

The structure is three stories with a basement. It will provide offices for faculty, class rooms for students, laboratories for research and space for the other lines of work conducted by the school of chemistry, chemical engineering and pharmacy. The building contains 67 rooms.

The three floors and basement total 42,000 square feet of floor space. A unique feature of the building is an auditorium or lecture room with outlets on three floors. It has direct connections with the basement and first and second floors.

The building is arranged and equipped expressly for the purpose for which it was erected. Of the 67 rooms 22 are small rooms for individual work. The floors are of mastic tile which is resistant to chemicals. It is also the best for the workman. All working surfaces of laboratory desks are of alverone stone which resists chemical action. Locks and other hardware are of solid brass. Seventeen fume fans are included

By P. O. DAVIS '16 Head Department Public Information



"Chemistry Leads Man"

to remove fumes from the building. For repair all pipes are exposed, enabling workmen to locate pipe troubles and correct them immediately without tearing into either floors or walls.

The building was designed by Warren, Knight, and Davis, Birmingham architects, under the direction of Dr. Bradford Knapp, Dr. B. B. Ross, and other members of the chemistry staff.

It is one of the largest buildings at Auburn. Yet provision was made for erecting two later wings. It is located immediately west of William J. Samford Hall and immediately east of the Alumni gymnasium and south of Erskine Ramsay and Broun engineering halls, giving it a location at the north side of the new campus

CHEMISTRY FACULTY AND STATE LABORATORY FORCE

(Picture on Opposite Page)

First row, left to right—C. L. Hare, Miss Mary Beasley, Dr. B. B. Ross, J. B. Jackson, L. A. Naftel, P. P. Powell. Second row—C. A. Basore, W. K. Scheickhardt, H. W. Nixon, R. W. Allen. Third row—H. M. Martin, George Keller, A. D. Staples, P. R. Bidez, T. H. Burton.

and convenient for the large number of students in chemistry.

Another Milestone

Ross Chemical Laboratory, with its modern equipment, is another milestone in chemistry work at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, and in Alabama. Prior to 1872 chemistry was an important part of the work of the East Alabama Male College, a Southern Methodist institution, which, on that date, became the Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College, the landgrant college for Alabama. Later the name was changed by the legislature to the Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

The first professor of chemistry at Auburn was Professor John Darby, who held this chair in the old East Alabama Male College. Professor Darby was professor of natural science. While at Auburn he originated a formula for prophylactic fluid which is still sold under his name over the United States. The first of this fluid was manufactured at Auburn. Along with his other duties Professor Darby found time to assemble a large collection of geological products.

Darby's tenure of service at Auburn ended in 1869, three years before Auburn became a state institution. He was succeeded on that date by Dr. William C. Stubbs who remained at Auburn until 1885. Thus, he was the first State chemist in Alabama. He was succeeded in 1885 by Dr. N. T. Lupton who was State chemist and professor of chemistry at Auburn until 1893 when Dr. B. B. Ross, an alumnus of Auburn, began his period of long, faithful, and distinguished service at his Alma Mater.

Dr. Ross was born in Auburn. His father, Dr. B. B. Ross, Sr., was professor of English literature at the old East Alabama Male College. The younger Ross graduated at Auburn in 1881 with the degree of bachelor of science. In 1886 he received the degree of master of science. Later he went to Germany where he was

(Continued on page 16)

Allison and Murphy Locate Element No. 87

Assisted by E. J. Murphy, A. P. I. Head Professor of Physics Locates Missing Element With Analyzer Which Detects One Part Compound in Gen Billion Parts Water

ITH A METHOD so delicate as to detect the presence of a chemical compound when dissolved in ten billion times its own weight of water, Dr. Fred Allison and Edgar J. Murphy, of the physics department of Alabama Polytechnic Institute have located the unknown element number 87 in two well-known minerals. They made a preliminary report of their research in a recent issue of the Physical Review, official journal of the American Physical Society.

Lepidolite, a form of mica, and polucite, a mineral consisting chiefly of the elements caesium, aluminum and silicon, were the substances studied. As the properties of element No. 87 are known in a general way, even though it has not yet been discovered. Dr. Allison and his colleague were able to predict its effect. Studies of the substances in far different chemical combinations all showed the effects that should be caused by element 87. "This," say the experimenters, "affords evidence of considerable weight for its presence in the sample under test."

The next step will be to extract the element from the minerals, and when this is done it may truly be said to have been "discovered." Then only one unknown element will be left. According to modern conceptions there are 92 elements, numbered from hydrogen, which is number 1, to uranium, number 92. At present the series has two vacant spaces, one being number 87, to which the name ekacaesium has been tentatively assigned and which is in the group as lithium, potassium, rubidium and caesium. The other undiscovered is number 85, in the same group as flourine, chlorine, bromine, and iodine, known chemically as halogens.

About seven years ago there were six unknown elements. Then, in 1923, two Danish chemists, Coster and Hevesy, found number 72, which they named hafnium, after the Latin for the city of Copenhagen. In 1925 Dr. Walter Nodack at the University of Berlin, with the aid of two assistants, discovered No's. 43 and 75 which he named respectively masurium and rhenium. This was followed in 1926 by illinium, No. 61 discovered by Dr. B. S. Hopkins, and named after the University of Illinois with which he was connected.

By WALTER L. RANDOLPH '25 News Editor, A. P. I., Auburn

This was the first element discovered by an American.

The new method of chemical analysis is the result of two years of research work on the problem by Dr. Allison. In the later stages he was assisted by Professor Edgar J. Murphy, another member of the Auburn physics department.

RESEARCH COMMENDED BY PRESIDENT KNAPP

"The expansion of knowledge through research and discovery is just as important to the intellectual existence of a technical institution as is its teaching. I count it a very high privilege indeed to be associated on the faculty with a man who can 'extend the boundaries of our knowledge.' Most of us are followers or imitators. It is not the privilege of the average individual to give birth to a single new idea. . . . Dr. Allison, with the able assistance of Mr. Murphy of his department, has developed a new and very useful method of analyzing substance so delicate and so fine that its full practical worth to the human race is not yet understood. . . I care very much less for the advertising value of such a thing than for the fact that we have on our faculty and in our midst men who are capable of doing such a piece of work. . . ."

—Dr. Bradford Knapp, in the Plainsman, Feb. 28.

Compounds and not elements are detected by the method. It is not only highly sensitive but also very rapid. By it Dr. Allison has made in a few days analyses that would require several weeks by methods now employed. It is expected to be of value as a practical method of chemical analysis, especially where very minute traces of compounds are to be detected.

Delicate Apparatus

The method is based on apparatus delicate enough to make time measurements of less than one billionth of a second. This is done with polarized light and electro magnets. A

discovery by Faraday in 1845 vealed that light rays are twisted when passed through a liquid surrounded by a magnetic field. Two vears ago Dr. Allison began quiries to discover whether the twisting of light is instantaneous with application of the magnetic field or if there is an interval of time between the magnetic application and the beginning of the twisting phenomenon. He also wanted to measure this time if it existed. By delicate experiments it was found that the twisting is not instantaneous but that an interval of time elapses before it de-

It was further found that twisting is produced more rapidly in some compounds than in others. This discovery made possible development of the method of chemical analysis by Dr. Allison.

Numerous tests made by him revealed that the small interval of time required for producing the twisted rays in a given chemical compound is always the same. This opened the door to a means of detecting extremely minute traces of compounds in solution.

Uses World's Fastest Clock

To measure this length of time he used the fastest clock known to man. Ordinary watches are based on the movement of the earth. The "time measurer" used by the physicist is based on the speed of light, which travels at the rate of 186,000 miles per second. At this speed light travels around the earth more than seven times in one second.

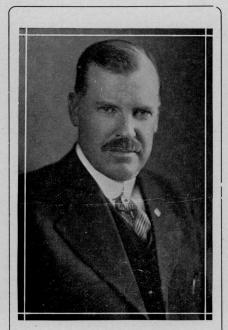
The apparatus devised by the physicist for his earlier work, and subsequently developed to greater precision consists of two glass cylinders placed on line with a plane of polarized light so they can be moved backward and forward. Electric currents are passed through two coils of wire surrounding the cylinders. The currents travel in one direction around one cylinder, and in the opposite direction around the other cylinder. They produce electro-magnet which causes the light rays to twist. The twisting occurs in the same direction the currents move. Therefore, since the currents move in opposite directions, the rays are likewise twisted in opposite directions.

(Continued on page 15)

MARCH, 1930

Dr. Bennett Battle Ross Dies in Miami, Florida

Body of Auburn's Grand Old Dean of Chemistry Lies in State in \$286,000 Ross Chemical Laboratory Just as Finishing Touches Prepare Building for Occupancy



DR. B. B. ROSS

AUBURN'S grand old dean of chemistry has died. With the death of Dr. Bennett Battle Ross '81, which occurred in Miami, Fla., Friday, April 4, thousands of Auburn men are sad. There can never be another "Ben Ross" so dear to all his many students and so remarkably important to the growth of Auburn from its lean years of early existence to its present commanding position in Southern education.

Death was due to heart trouble caused by complications. The end came as the Ross Chemical Laboratory received the finishing touches preparatory to occupancy at an early date. It is a \$286,000 structure but the man whose name it bears and whose lengthened shadow it represents never lived to enjoy it.

The illness of Dr. Ross began last fall. During the winter he spent several weeks at Hot Springs, Ark., and returned to Auburn apparently improved. However, this did not continue and the Florida trip was made shortly thereafter in February.

With hundreds in attendance, the funeral was held in Langdon Hall, Sunday afternoon at 2:30, April 6. Interment was made at Auburn.

The body was brought to Auburn late Saturday and placed in his home overnight. At noon Sunday, April 6, the casket was moved to the Ross Chemical Laboratory. The first use

of the building was to house the body of the distinguished chemist whose name it bears while hundreds of friends came to see him for the last time.

The casket was placed in the main corridor of the building, which was banked with flowers set by friends as a token of appreciation and love of the man who had given his life to his Alma Mater and to his State and Nation.

The office which he was to occupy was draped with black. A draped photograph of Dr. Ross rested on the desk which he was to use.

The funeral was held from Langdon Hall, the college auditorium, where two generations of students have been accustomed to seeing Dr. Ross in service as dean and professor and also on two occasions as acting president of Auburn.

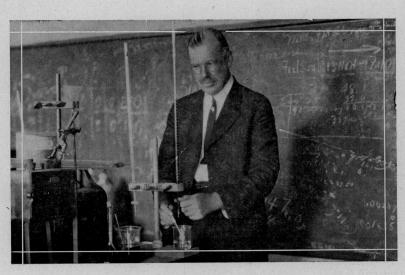
The Methodist Episcopal funeral service was conducted by Dr. John Frazier, of Montgomery, and Dr. John C. James, presiding elder of this district, assisted by the Rev. Bruce McGehee, pastor of the Auburn Methodist Church, which Dr. Ross had served for a quarter of a century as chairman of the board of stewards. A funeral dirge was sung in sepulchral tones by a quartet of male voices composed of O. D. Langston, T. P. Atkinson, George Moxham, and L. Hampton.

The grave was banked with flowers which constituted one of the largest offerings ever seen at Auburn. Students, faculty, and other friends followed the casket to the final resting place and turned sadly away as it was lowered into the grave. Active pallbearers were members of the chemistry faculty. Honorary pallbearers were the faculty and trustees.

Upon receipt of the information that Doctor Ross had died, President Knapp issued the following statement:

"In the passing of Doctor Ross, the whole of that which we know as Auburn has suffered an irreparable loss. The institution, the alumni, the personal friends in infinite numbers, the community itself have lost the inspiration of a great soul. He will be remembered not simply as a great chemist though his work in his chosen line is noteworthy, but as a great man, a great friend. One of the chief compensations of college life is that which comes from the relationship of student and teacher.

"Ben Ross" was known more affectionately and remembered with deeper feeling by Auburn graduates and former students than is the lot of most teachers. He and Mrs. Ross have been an important part of Auburn for many, many years. He was acting President on two occasions, a devoted Dean who gave all his working hours to this college and this community in service which was unstinted. He will live in the hearts of us all and his memory gratefully enshrined in the beautiful new Ross Chemical Laboratory so recently named in his honor, and now just approaching completion."



AT WORK IN HIS LABORATORY

Tornado Hastened Romance of Auburn Grad

\$500,000 Church at Emory Will Memorialize Life of Late Rev. Wilbur Fisk Glenn, Who Took Honors at the East Alabama Male College in 1860 and Whose Dramatic Struggle Against Ill-Health Carried Him Through Careers of School Teacher, Soldier, And Minister to Outstanding Position in Southern Methodism

RESSED in an \$800-poplin of gray and lavender, a \$150-pair of shoes, and other clothing on a similar scale of Civil War values, Miss Flora Harper stood up to marry the man she loved, a young soldier whose only suit of clothes was a Confederate uniform "rusty and considerably worn." The time was the afternoon of Jan. 31. 1865, the minister the Dr. Mark S. Andrews, the place the Methodist church in Auburn, the cause a torna-

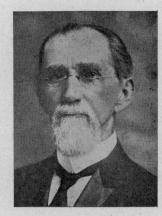
The groom was Wilbur Fisk Glenn, who but five years before had graduated with first honors from the East Alabama Male College at Auburn and whose careers of school teacher, soldier, and minister and whose fame as one of the outstanding figures in the history of Southern Methodism are to be memorialized next year in a \$250,000 auditorium on the campus of Emory University. The auditorium is the nucleus of the half million dollor Wilbur Fisk Glenn Memorial church and is being built from a fund to which Thomas K. Glenn and Mrs. Charles Howard Chandler, son and daughter of the distinguished divine, are principal donors.

Plans for the auditorium, which will seat 1,500, will include a chime tower and a specially constructed pipe organ. The completed church will be one of the finest plants in the nation, it is stated.

Wanted to Drive a Stagecoach

Doubtless neither the boy whose first ambition as a youngster was to be a stagecoach driver nor the youth who in 1860 received his B.A. degree at Auburn dreamed of tributes to his greatness or of the hardships which he would suffer as soldier, teacher, and minister of the gospel. As a senior he had come from Emory to the East Alabama Male College where his brother John W. was professor of mathematics. During the year he assisted in organizing the Wirt literary society, which is still in existence, and wrote its original constitution and by-laws. Impoverished by the Civil War, the college at Auburn could not be maintained and in 1872 was turned over to the state of Alabama and became the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. It was from the latter that Dr. Glenn received his

By GENE SHUFORD Journalism Instructor



DR. W. F. GLENN, '60

M.A. degree some years later and in 1886 the honorary degree of D.D.

War Guns Crack

BUT meanwhile from the North came the slow threat of war. For about six months after his graduation young Glenn taught school and read law; then the first guns cracked at Harper's Ferry. War was declared and the young teacher resigned his school to enlist in the Rome Light Guards, which became Company A in the Eighth Georgia regiment.

It was in camp following the Battle of Manassas that Dr. Glenn contracted the first of a series of illnesses which kept him in hospitals for weeks at a time, although he was able to render much valuable service to the cause of the South as a surgeon and later as a military engineer. He also participated in other active fighting at Norfolk and Yorktown.

Married After Tornado

Dr. Glenn met his future wife. Miss Flora Harper, during a visit to his brother in Auburn, Ala., while on a furlough about a year before the war ended. She was the daughter of George and Ann Harper, and the granddaughter of J. J. Harper, the first settler of Auburn, and the one who gave the place its name. Her mother's parents were William and Lucy Bennett, then residing in Auburn.

After a brief courtship, the young couple became engaged, but were not planning to marry until after the war should end. Their plans were changed by a terrible catastrophe.

"On December 27, 1864, the young lady's birthday, Dr. Glenn was visit-

(Continued on page 15)

HONOR STUDENTS (See picture on cover)

WHEN the registrar checked up on grades made by all students during the first semester of the present session he found that 12 had made a minimum of 90 on each subject, and that their averages were well above 90. The highest average—98.4—was made by Jesse Leon Stone of Sylacauga, a junior in electrical engineering. Next to Stone stood John J. O'Rourke of Selma, senior in electrical engineering with an average of 97.29.

The 12 high-ranking students are shown on the veranda of the Presidential Mansion, as they visited Dr. and Mrs. Bradford Knapp. They are, bottom row, left to right, Wilmer F. Jacob of Selma, sophomore in the school of science and literature, average 92.9; John J. O'Rourke, Jr., of Selma, senior in electrical engineering, average 97.29; President Knapp; Mrs. Knapp; Eugenia Smith of Roanoke, senior in education, average 90.84; and Mrs. Ellison Romary McCulloch of Auburn, junior in education, average 96.11.

Standing behind these, left to right, Malcolm Franklin of Birmingham, senior in mechanical engineering, average 93.69; Fred E. Copeland of Auburn, senior in electrical engineering, average 93.15; Kermit Gilbert of Fairfield, junior in mechanical engineering, average 94.14; William T. Wilks of Opelika, senior in education, average 91.98; William Keister of Montgomery, senior in electrical engineering average 94.88; Jesse Leon Stone of Sylacauga, junior in electrical engineering, average, the highest, 98.4; Fair Jones Bryant, of Gadsden, senior in civil engineering, average 94.86; and R. Wallace Montgomery of Moulton, sophomore in agricultural education, average 93.95.

Alabama Is Only Southern State Without a State Library Commission

There is a Gap in Alabama's Library Machinery Which if Filled Would Bring Library Service to the Door of Every Person in the State. Only Five States in the Union Do Not Have Library Commissions

OWADAYS every wide-awake person reads. The increased high school enrollments from year to year undoubtedly indicate that we are more and more becoming a nation of readers. This is partly because one of the chief results of an education is the attainment of a capacity and a taste for Probably the individual may forget the dates and facts of history, the solution of geometry theorems and other mathematical problems, the smattering of Latin or German or science, but he will generally retain the appetite for seeking knowledge and entertainment through the printed page. To books, magazines, newspapers, pamphlets he will be continually turning for relaxation and amusement, for material which informs in a general way and for facts relating to his vocation or profession.

In order that this reading habit may be satisfied and properly directed there should be some adequate source of reading material. Libraries are the chief warehouses or storehouses in which valuable books and other printed materials are stored, classified, indexed and kept on tap for the use of everyone. More and more the American public is realizing the importance of the public library as a leading educational institution.

Half the Nation Not Accessible to Libraries

TT IS remarkable how many people are being served by public libraries in this country. other hand, it is also remarkable how many are beyond the reaches of good library service. A recent survey by a committee of the American Library Association points out that almost half the people of the United States are not within the circle of influence of a library. And it was found that 93 percent of the people living in the rural sections, who because of their freedom from the many distractions of the present day, could make the best use of what libraries may offer, are denied their benefits.

Alabama is not adequately served by public libraries. It is true that By CHAS. W. EDWARDS Assistant Registrar

A S we go to press Miss Mary E. Martin, librarian of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute and president of the Alabama Library Association, has received information that the directors of the Rosenwald Fund have agreed to appropriate \$7,500 over a period of three years to aid in defraying the expense of a library field worker for Alabama. This library worker will promote the establishing of town, city and county libraries.



BOOK TRUCK OF THE JEFFERSON COUNTY FREE LIBRARY

Speaking of the work of the Jefferson County Free Library, Miss Lila May Chapman, librarian of the Birmingham Public Library, shows the possibilities of such a service:

"The County Department was established in 1924. . . . With the addition of this second truck, the number of county stations now numbering eighty will be at once increased to one hundred or more, and service formerly possible on only a five week basis of book exchange can now be brought to a basis of three weeks.

"The circulation of books during the past year with one truck was 135,471, but with another book wagon and the additional \$10,000.00 just appropriated by the County Board of Revenue which can take care of larger book purchases, there will doubtless be greater use of books by persons living in the rural communities."

In urging the establishment of a state library commission the Alabama Library Association hopes to make county free libraries or other direct book service available to every Alabamian.

good libraries are found in some of the larger cities. The Birmingham Public Library is a splendid institution. But few of the smaller towns and cities have good libraries. Rural Alabama is practically devoid of library opportunity. We are not suggesting that there is no library activity in Alabama because we cannot be unmindful of the good work of the State Department of Education, of the Department of Archives and History and of the Alabama Library Association. The Library Department of the State Department of Education is doing excellent work in establishing and directing libraries in Alabama schools. The Department of Archives and History is doing an admirable work in preserving and classifying the state archives and in collecting and preserving books,

newspapers, magazines and other materials bearing upon the history of the state. The Alabama Library Association is constantly urging progressive development.

Library Commission Will Fill the Gap

BUT there is one great gap in the library machinery of Alabama which if filled would bring library service to the door of every Alabamian. This gap can be fill-

ed by an organization called a State Library Commission. You will probably be surprised and disappointed to learn that Alabama is one of the five states of the Union without a library commission or similar agency and is the only southern state represented in this five.

Commission's Function

You may ask what is a State Library Commission? It is an agency for extending library service to the people of the entire state. As a rule such a commission is composed of some three to five members appointed by the Governor. The commission appoints a secretary who acts as librarian and serves as the executive officer of the commission.

The ordinary activities of library commissions may be classified as follows:

In the first place the commission maintains its own library and gives direct book service until a public library is established in the particular communities. Any resident of the state may borrow books upon signing an application card. Collections of books, usually from 30 to 50, including fiction, travel, bio-

(Continued on page 14)



PREXY'S PAGE

BRADFORD KNAPP, President



"Chet" Wynne

AM very happy to write a paragraph which I have been wanting to write for months past. At last we are able to announce the appointment of a Coach. Chester A. Wynne or "Chet", as I am sure we will all learn to know him, has accepted the position under a three-year contract with a proviso that after that it shall continue just like other faculty appointments subject to termination by either party on sufficient notice. He is an outstanding man of fine personality and ability. I believe in him personally. All who met him here like him. I am assured of the perfect agreement of Hutsell and McFaden in the selection. They like him and he likes them and I believe we shall have perfect cooperation within the department. The members of the football squad who met him were delighted. He has confidence in our material. He is a man who makes friends and will make them here.

Cooperation

What we need now is a long, strong pull all together behind this man. In these months I have learned to have a great deal of confidence in our Alumni. They have come for consultation freely; they have been fine when I have met and talked with them; they have written me many fine letters often making suggestions but always ending with the statement, "Go ahead and we will back you." Now I want you to back this man. A new system will have to be learned but I believe these boys will take to it. It all looks good to me provided only that we can still keep the fine cooperation, the fine unity of purpose we have developed during these last few months. "Bull" McFaden is an invaluable man. He has a bright future ahead of him. I am delighted with his cooperation and his fine teamwork with all of us during these trying times. Coach Hutsell is just as true and fine as he can be. His work is invaluable also. "Chet" has in mind the selection of assistants who will be of the very best. One fine, outstanding line coach is being considered as an addition to the staff. The task of getting the whole staff on a permanent basis is one which the new coach will have to approach carefully. Sheridan is doing a wonderful piece

of work with the baseball team but the new man will have to look to baseball and basketball as well as the matter of strengthening the entire personnel for football. We have, in my judgment, the best material for next fall that we have had in quite a number of years. Certainly by far the best we have had since I have been here. Every move from now on will be taken with great care and we shall hope to do as we have tried to do in the past, that is, to carry you, the alumni, along with us.

Student Body Fine

Now, I want to say one word further. This student body here has the real stuff in them. I have been holding them back for months past on one subject and that is the building of a stadium. These boys are so loyal, so earnest, and so devoted that they wanted to go out and start the building of a stadium even before we secured a coach. I have held them off until now. I do not know whether I can hold them much further or not. Nothing is more vital. It would be a fine thing to discuss at the annual meeting. It can be done and we must do it!

Wade Leaves University

AM certainly sorry to see Wallace Wade leave the University. I consider him one of the outstanding coaches of the Southern Conference. He has performed a wonderful service at Tuscaloosa and I am sure that this section of the Southern Conference will regret to see him go. I sincerely trust that the University will obtain another outstanding coach. I can speak from experience in saying that there are a lot of fine ones in this country worthy of consideration.

Increased Facilities

IN ORDER to advance an institution there are two important factors: One is the local situation and the other is the outside situation. The institution must carry forward its reputation for serious, consistent work. It must continue to bear the reputation for turning out men and women who are worthwhile. On the local side, it must have facilities necessary for doing its work. It must have surroundings sufficiently attractive to arouse the best sentiments of

those who are connected with it or who come to see it. It must carry the town in which it is located along with it. Times change and institutions have to change with the times. One branch of learning may for a period of time have greater importance than it seemed to have had at another period. Therefore, more emphasis must be given to one subject at times than to others. The new Ross Chemical Laboratory has practically doubled the number who are seeking degrees here in Chemistry and Chemical Engineering. The new Animal Husbandry and Dairy Building has greatly increased the attention of students to these important lines of work. Even the prospect of a Textile Building has given us more than forty students in Textile Engineering before the foundation for the building is laid.

Sale of Franchise

N carrying the town along with us. I I am trying to help build the town. Between forty and fifty dwellings have been built in the past two years in Auburn. The town has been paved, and now new water works, new electric light systems, new sewers. and especially a new school building are great needs. I am trying to sell, in combination with the town, the franchise for selling light and water facilities in Auburn to companies which will help develop the town. The college is handicapped in pushing such an enterprise. The town needs the business energy and initiative incident to the operation of these municipal service plants. of the transfer, I am hoping to get enough money to forward with our building program and increase our facilities so sorely needed for further development.

Everybody Happy?

NOW, going back over all these paragraphs, I feel a good deal like the yell leaders who turn to the great mass of the student body at times and yell through the megaphone: "Everybody Happy?", and then see them cock their eyes and await the reply: "Well, Yes!" All right, at the end of some of the games this fall, I am hoping to turn to the grand stand and pull just that stunt. What do you think about it?

With the Students on the Campus

STATE DRAMATIC TOURNEY AT AUBURN APRIL 4-5

John D. Shaver, English instructor in charge of A. P. I. dramatics, will be director of the Alabama High School Dramatic Tournament when it convenes here April 4 and 5. The purpose of these annual tournaments is to encourage high school dramatics. The winning cast will be presented a cup as a trophy.

The judges for all contests will be chosen from members of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute faculty, members of the Little Theatre of Auburn, and members of the Auburn Players. The officials of the tournament are employing every effort to secure competent and disinterested persons as judges. Each play will be judged on the quality of the acting, directing, and ensemble interpretation.

Each high school in the state is eligible to enter one play. The plays are required to be one-act, with a single simple setting. They are to be played in standard sets and with standard lighting equipment provided by the college. Simple furnitures and properties of an unusual nature are to be furnished by the contestants. The latest date on which entries may be made is March 25.

CADET BAND FEATURE AT MARDI GRAS

For the sixth consecutive year since the World War, the Auburn Band, 53 pieces strong, made its tra-

DEATH CUTS SHORT TRAGICAL VACATION FOR A. P. I. STUDENT

J. Heustis Jones, Jr., sophomore pre-medical student at Auburn, died at his home in Camden, Dec. 29, following a short attack of double pneumonia. The 18-year old boy was the son of Dr. and Mrs. Heustis Jones, by whom he is survived. A student at Howard college before he came to Auburn, he had planned to take up the practice of his father's profession, medicine.

Funeral services were conducted in the home by the Rev. J. G. Dobbins. Interment was in Camden cemetery. Intimate college and high school classmates acted as pallbearers.

The youth was well-known and liked at Auburn. His death came a few days before he would have returned to school at the close of the Yuletide holiday period.

ditional journey south, Feb. 28, a journey that has become known as the "trip of trips" to the band boys of Auburn. It was thirty years ago that the Auburn Band, then better known as the "famous cadet band of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute," made its first trip to Mobile for Mardi Gras festivities.

TAU BETA PI ELECTS 15

Recognizing the juniors in the engineering department who possess high grades of scholarship, Tau Beta Pi elected to its ranks fifteen members of the class of 1931. Five of these are registered in the electrical course, four in chemical, three in civil, two in mechanical, and one in architectural engineering.

The chosen men, with their home towns and courses are as follows: E. H. Gray, Mobile, architectural engineering; C. H. Horseley, Birmingham, mechanical engineering; G. L. Williamson, Birmingham, mechanical engineering; E. A. Bell, Anderson, South Carolina, civil engineering; Powell Williams, Mobile, civil engineering; A. N. Davis, Wetumpka, civil engineering; T. P. Brown, Mobile, chemical engineering; L. F. Camp, Moreland, Georgia, chemical engineering, J. L. Christian, Oxford, chemical engineering; Joe Smith, Birmingham, chemical engineering; J. R. Quinlivan, Jr., Mobile, electrical engineering; R. F. Ham, Cottonton, electrical engineering; G. A. Beavers, Cuba, electrical engineering; J. A. Willman, Talladega, electrical engineering; J. L. Stone, Sylacauga, electrical engineering.

Tau Beta Pi is an honorary fraternity for all engineers, and is recognized as the highest honor which engineering students may attain.





AUBURN PLAYERS PRESENT "THE ROCK"

The Cast: front row, left to right-Wyoline Hester, Margaret Lawrenz, Dryden Baughman, Mildred Wood; back row-Leondus Brown, George Sanford, Wendell Shaup, Murff Hawkins.

"He turned to us and said 'Let us go to the country towns " Peter tells Adina how he and Jesus parted on the mountain above Capernium. Deborah and Ucal listen incredulously while Mary of Magdela watches the angry crowd below.

SOUTHERN LIFE RICH IN POETIC MATERIAL SAYS YOUNG WRITER



ERNEST HARTSOCK
Stung by Mencken's Libel

Ernest Hartsock, 1929 winner of the national poetry prize, visited Auburn, Feb. 6-7, to lecture to students and faculty and to read his prizewinning poem over station WAPI. While here he spoke on "The Appreciation of Poetry," "The Composition of Poetry," "Publishing in the South," and "Contemporary Southern Poetry." He was entertained at an English department smoker, at the luncheon of the Rotarians' at a tea at Mrs. J. P. Creel's, by a dinner at Mrs. Zebulon Judd's, and at a reception sponsored by the Auburn Woman's club.

An audience of 150 heard his lecture at the Columbus Woman's club, Feb. 4. He returned to Atlanta, Feb. 8, to resume his duties as editor of Bozart and Contemporary verse and as professor of poetics at Oglethorpe University.

By PAUL BONEAU COLE Instructor in English

EVERAL years ago Mr. Mencken laughed and called the South the Sahara of Bozart, the fine arts. A young Atlanta artist, who at that time was studying to be an organist and composer, stung by this libel, began in his native Southern environment to reveal his innate artistry in poetry. And Henry Mencken himself was attracted by the fine quality of the work of Ernest Hartsock and Frank Rowsey as editors of the Emory Phoenix, a student mag-

STRANGE SPLENDOR By ERNEST HARTSOCK

Ages of earth are in me. I am made Of time's immortal matter, which is dust.

I am old atoms in a new parade; I am new iron miracled from rust.

This that is I has not been I forever; Once it was pearl or spider, flame or fly.

Nature's destination is endeavor: There is no dust that beauty will let die.

This that is flesh of me may once have ridden

The saddle of the stallions of the sun

Which leap from hidden glory unto hidden,

Knowing their goal and origin are one.

Lost among sulphurous meteors come;

Vanished in smoky mystery I go, Where cooling comets crackle like a

To ether's weird electric tremolo.

From space to space the flaming planets scatter,

Crashing and splitting in the black abyss.

Still onward hurls the starry march of matter:

Each Armageddon is a Genesis.

There is no height nor depth beyond our border

Of isolated vision in the earth; And all there is is cataclysmic order

Moving in rhythms of ironic mirth.

There is no East nor West. Only an aching

Cyclone of chaos hurtling forever on.
There is no day nor night. Only the
breaking

Of eerie shadows in eternal dawn.

Where shall we go who came from conflagations

Unkindled and unquenched within the

Oblivion is the home of destinations And darkness is our domicile at last.

Sick lust leans fevered on the arm of death.

The vitals quiver and the heart goes hot.

Fear at the throat bites out the guttering breath,

Havoc is conqueror where hope is not.

Now as I pause on midnight's promontory

By the grim currents of infinity, Sudden the revelation breaks in glory—

The desperate strange splendor of To Be.

Out of the chaos and the dark and thunder,

Flung to a new glamour in earth's diagram,

I stand upon the citadel of wonder And shout the terrible miracle—I AM!

(Reprinted by permission of the author from Poetry: a Magazine of Verse).

azine, the oldest literary magazine in the South, which Ernest called "the oasis in the Sahara of Bozart."

After working his way through Emory by playing the pipe organ at a theater, and by teaching Latin at the university, Ernest Hartsock crowned a year in the graduate school by publishing a volume of poetry, "Romance and Stardust," which by its epigrammatic terseness, verbal appeal, and freshness of conception won favorable comments from English and American critics.

At Tech with Miss Newman

And the next year, 1927-28, he taught at Georgia School of Technology, at the same time that the late Frances Newman was librarian, commemorating this year as he had the previous one with a volume of poetry, "Narcissus and Iscariot," which was immediately praised by many of the leading veteran critics and poets. Gamaliel Bradford said, "There is a high-wrought imaginative quality about all the poems, a native and exuberant richness of thought and phrase and movement, which seems to me very unusual and to promise great things for the future." And the distinguished Robinson Jeffers wrote him, "A complex and important mind takes longer to develop than a mere faculty; you have both, and I have enjoyed the poems and value the inscription, and shall watch your development with interest and expectation; there is no limit apparent."

And now Mr. Hartsock continued his answer to Mr. Mencken by founding the Bozart Press and Bozart, a Magazine of Verse in Atlanta, the South, of national significance, numbering among its contributors many of the leading American poets. Mr. Hartsock decided that one of the chief reasons that southern magazines failed was because of insufficient funds to insure publication for a year. When he began his magazine, he placed enough money in the bank to guarantee its appearance for a year. Today, two years later, Bozart's subscription list is the second largest among magazines verse published in America. It has absorbed Japm, the Poetry Weekly, the Oracle, and Contemporary Verse, and the last merger brought Benjamin Musser into the editorial staff as associate editor. It is published six times a year, The Bozart Press, 127 1/2 Moreland Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga., \$2.00 a year.

Success as a Publisher

Ernest Hartsock, The Bozart Press, has also published twenty volumes, by northern, southern, and western (Continued on page 16)



ATHLETICS

By ELMER G. SALTER Sports Editor, A. P. I.



C. A. "Chet" Wynne Signed as Football Coach

CHESTER "CHET" A. WYNNE, football coach at Creighton University, Omaha, Nebraska, since 1923 and former All-American star at Notre Dame, has been signed by President Bradford Knapp as football coach at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute for three years. Coach Wynne will assume his new duties here May 1.

Wynne was chosen by Grantland Rice on his honor roll in 1921 as being the most outstanding fullback in collegiate football. He played fullback under Knute Rockne for three years, graduating in 1922.

Auburn's new coach comes from a pioneer family of Western Kansas where he grew up. He, like his family, is a Baptist. One of his brothers is a leading Baptist minister.

In addition to starring on the gridiron during his athletic career at Notre Dame, Wynne was also a track luminary, being captain his senior year. He attended the 1928 Olympic games with Knute Rockne.

Many Applications

President Knapp has been on the lookout for an outstanding football mentor since Coach Bohler resigned last October. He has had applications from hundreds of coaches in the United States, but wanted an outstanding mentor and selected one who has one of the best records of any gridiron tutor in the game.

Following his graduation from Notre Dame, Wynne coached at Midland College, Nebraska, for one year, winning the Nebraska collegiate conference championship. He went to Creighton in 1923 after having a most successful season at Midland.

His teams at Creighton have played such leading teams as Kansas University, Oklahoma University, Oklahoma A. & M. College, Drake, Marquette, Colorado University, Utah University, and others. His wonderful record at Creighton speaks for itself as he has won the majority of his games. One season his team won all except one game.

Won 13 Straight Games

Since he has been at Creighton, his teams have compiled a record

NEW COACH



CHESTER "CHET" A. WYNNE

equalled by very few teams, winning 13 straight games against the leading gridiron elevens in the country.

One of his opponents, Utah University, had not been defeated in three years until they met Creighton. Other achievements similar to this are held by Wynne-coached teams.

Rockne's Recommendation

Wynne comes highly recommended by several of the leading football coaches in the nation. Knute Rockne, his former coach, sent Dr. Knapp the

following telegram: "Wynne, of Creighton, very good coach, fine character and tireless worker; knows Notre Dame system of play intimately; he will go a long way. Cannot go wrong on him." Other high recommendations were received by Dr. Knapp on the man expected to put the Tigers again on the football map.

He has been with Coach Rockne in his summer school coaching course for five years and knows the famous Notre Dame system from all angles. He has received numerous coaching offers while at Creighton, but decided to continue his brilliant record there.

No assistants have been selected by Dr. Knapp and Coach Wynne, but appointments will be made in the near future.

Coach Wynne is about thirty years old and unmarried.

MAJOR LEAGUES SEEK TIGER DIAMOND STARS

PROBABLY the most sought after college baseball club in the United States is Auburn's 1930 team. Thirteen members of the varsity squad have had tempting offers to join the professional diamondeers, but all have signified their desire to complete their college education.

Capt. Jim Crawford's batting average of .389 since wearing the Orange and Blue colors and his ability to cover more than his territory in the outer gardens has attracted the attention of five major league clubs and several minor league teams who are bidding rather freely for his services after completing a brilliant athletic career at the Cornerstone in May.

Alt. Captain, Joe Burt, outfield; Dunham Harkins, Ray Prim, and Buck Carter, pitchers; Frock Pate, shortstop; Ben Newton, first base, and Harry Lloyd, third base, are the other players to receive lucrative offers from American and National League Moguls.

Chas. Kaley and Rupert Ingram, catchers; Page Riley, second base; Phil Hodges, outfield, and G. C. Smith, pitcher, are the Plainsmen who have received offers to sign with several strong minor league teams.

News From The Classes

By BILL BRONSON '33

1895

James Newsom, Milstead, Ga., is vice president of the Milstead Manufacturing Co.

James N. McLean, Hayneville, Ala., is farming. Mr. McLean received an M. D. degree from the Tulane University in 1898.

1896

Wilbur E. Kelley, 212½ North 21st St., Birmingham, Ala., is a civil engineer. Mr. Kelley is also in the real estate business.

Jesse Boland Edwards, Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga., is head of the department of physics. Mr. Edwards has been connected with the Georgia School of Technology for 33 years.

Bryce W. Wilson, Brilliant, Ala., is the owner of the Wilson Bros. & Co. Store at Brilliant.

1897

C. Rex Hudson, State College Station, Raleigh, N. C., is state agent for the extension service of the North Carolina State College.

Wade H. Negus, Greenville, Miss., is president of the First National Bank of Greenville, Miss.

William T. Warren, Protective Life Bldg., Birmingham, Ala., is a member of the firm of architects, Warren, Knight & Davis. Mr. Warren attended the Columbia University after graduating from Auburn.

George Wrigley, box 1221, Greenville, S. C., is an electrical engineer.

Earl F. Lee, McKinley, Ala., is a physician. Dr. Lee received his M. D. degree from the University of Alabama in 1903.

William P. Leonard, Talbotton Ga., is a physician and surgeon. Dr. Leonard graduated in medicine at the Emory University in 1900.

1898

Edward W. Stone, 816 N. Beard St., Shawnee, Oklahoma, is the owner and operator of the Stone Hardware Co.

1899

Fred R. Daly, Jackson Bldg., Tarrant, Ala., is a druggist connected with the Daly Drug Co.

Bailey Edgar Brown, Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, Washington, D. C., is a senior biochemist for the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

1900

William C. Dowdell, 188 North

ALUMNI RADIO PROGRAM

being Arrangements are through local alumni presidents for meeting at various points over Alabama of alumni chapters to listen in on the Alumni radio program to be broadcast April 25 from Auburn. Pres. Bradford Knapp will be principal speaker on the program, which will go on the air from the Comer Hall studio of station WAPI. Other Auburnites to be featured will be Gen. Robt. E. Noble, alumni president. C. L. Hare, chairman of the executive committee, and J. V. Brown, secretary. College music will be included in the broadcast.

St., Talladega, Ala., is connected with the firm of Elliot Tours.

Malcolm A. Beeson gives his address as 309 Duck St., Stillwater, Okla.

Jesse W. Boyd, care Adjutant General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., is a major in the 23rd Infantry. Major Boyd's present address is Fort Sam Houston. Texas.

F. J. Rigney, Jr., La Mesa, N. M., is farming.

Mrs. Geo. J. Street, gives her address as R. 2, box 113, Oxford, Ala.

1901

Gaius Whitfield, Middlesboro Ky., is cashier of the Citizens' Bank & Trust Co., of Middlesboro.

WANTED!!

OLD AUBURN PUBLICATIONS

The Registrar's Office wishes to get copies of the following publications of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute for the purpose of completing its files:

Catalogues of 1872-73, 1875-76, 1876-77, 1880-81, 1882-83; any catalogues of the East Alabama College, 1858 to 1872.

Catalogues of the Officers and Alumni of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute for 1890, 1905, and 1917.

Summer Session bulletins for 1913, 1914, 1915, and 1917.

The Rgistrar's Office will be glad to receive any old bulletins, pamphlets, letters, catalogues, etc., which have any bearing upon the history of the college. Manly C. Turpin, 623 Washington Bldg., Washington, D. C., is a salesman for the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co.

Jefferson F. Jones, 1320 Laurel Ave., St. Louis, Mo., is a machinery broker.

1902

J. E. Davis Yonge, Blount Bldg., Pensacola, Fla., is practicing law and is a member of the firm of lawyers, Carter & Yonge.

Frederick C. Atkinson, 2534 Broadway, Indianapolis, Indiana, is a chemist and owner of the firm, Frederick C. Atkinson, Inc.

Brady Wilkinson Steele, 209 Main St., Houston, Texas, is president and manager of the Burgheim's Pharmacy.

1903

Geo. D. Randle, New Mitchell Hotel, Americus, Ga., is a salesman for Plough Inc., of Memphis, Tenn. Mr. Randle previously was in the drug business for 15 years in Birmingham, Ala.

Filo H. Turner, 301 Gonzalez St., Pensacola, Fla., is an automobile dealer. Mr. Turner owns the Pensacola Buggy Works.

L. Earle Thornton, box 1632, Pensacola, Fla., is vice president of the H. H. Thornton Co.

1904

Allen G. Jones, 1126 Shattuck Ave., Berkeley, Calif., is connected with the General Electric Co. He is manager of the Central Station Dept.

George Dunglinson, Jr., Bluefield, W. Va., is manager of the fuel department of the Norfolk & Western Railway Co.

1908

A serial on "Problems of Our Personality" by C. G. Gaum is now running in The Foreman, a magazine for executives published at Dayton, Ohio. Mr. Gaum received his B. S. from Auburn in 1908 and his M. E. the following year.

W. Clarence Abbott, care L. S. U., Baton Rouge, La., holds the position of the State Club Leader for the Agricultural Extension Service of the Louisiana State University.

H. E. Cox, Birmingham, Ala., entered the service of the General Electric Co., immediately after graduating from Auburn. He is now in

their service as Assistant General Manager of the Birmingham Electric Company.

Mr. Cox is an active member of the Delta Sigma Phi Fraternity and has taken a very active part in the building of the splendid chapter house on the Auburn campus owned by this fraternity.

1913

William Thomas Clearman gives his address as Blakely, Ga.

1917

L. P. Hodnette, 1614 Alaca Place. Tuscaloosa, Ala., is a captain in the U. S. Army. Capt. Hodnette is now on duty with the R. O. T. C. unit of the University of Alabama.

William Lee Blanton, Davidson, N. C., is a captain in the U. S. Army.

1919

George A. Wright, 909 Roosevelt Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind., is district manager of the Maloney Electric Co.

1920

John Howard Lamar gives his address as Tuskegee, Ala.

Oma Wesley Bridges, Notasulga, Ala., is in the life insurance business. Mr. Bridges played both baseball and basketball while at Auburn.

1923

J. Paul Belyeu, box 1373, Orlando, Fla., is manager of the Elder Spring Water Co.

1925

Robert H. Mills, 316 N. E. 35th. St., Miami, Fla., is manager of R. H. Mills Inc.

Bode Hughes, Petal, Miss., is a teacher in the Forrest County School of Hattiesburg, Miss.

1926

Coy Melvin Ling, Auburn, Ala., is connected with the Animal Husbandry Department of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. He is a Dairy Specialist.

Henry T. Wingate, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C., is connected with the Department of Agriculture.

H. A. Flowers, State Teachers' College, Florence, Ala., is teaching. Mr. Flowers received a M. S. degree from the Columbia University in 1929.

1927

Lenord G. Brackeen, Auburn, Ala., has accepted a position with the State Department of Agriculture. He will be engaged in soil survey work. The work is a combination of state and federal service.

1928

Clayton C. Phillips, box 23, Sumi-

IN MEMORIAM

ROBERT BAKER MARSH '27

Robert Baker Marsh, 24, former instructor in architectural engineering during 1927-28, died Jan. 7 at the home of his parents in Florence, Alabama, following a protracted illness of about three months. Interment was made in Florence.

After graduating with honor in 1927 in the four-year course in architectural engineering, Mr. Marsh became an instructor in the School of Architecture and Allied Arts. At the time of his death he held a position with the State Engineering Department, which position he accepted on leaving Auburn.

Dean Biggin, under whom Mr. Marsh worked as instructor at Auburn, pays the following tribute: "Mr. Marsh was one of the finest and manliest young men we have ever had in the department. The only reason he was not teaching at Auburn at the time of his death was that he preferred the practical type of work with the State Engineering Department and voluntarily resigned to take it up. News of his death is a great shock to both faculty members and students who knew him."

ton, Ala., is connected with the De-Bardeleben Coal Corp.

Edwin V. Smith, Auburn, Ala., is a graduate assistant in botany at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

Richard H. Boyd, Apart. G-408, 6150 Oxford St., Philadelphia, Pa., now holds a position with the Pennsylvania Railroad working on what is called "Philadelphia Improvements of the Pennsylvania Railroad." Mr. Boyd previous to this was employed in the radio department of the General Electric Co.

D. S. McKenzie was a visitor in Auburn, January 15, en route from his home in Tallassee to Schenectady, N. Y., where he is affiliated with the General Electric Company. Mr. McKenzie was transferred March 1 to the General Electric offices in New York City.

WAPI BROADCASTS NEW NOVELTY NOON PROGRAM

When the dinner horn calls Alabama farmers from the field on Wednesday, radio listeners can hear Dick and Dan around the dinner table squabbling about their farm problems over WAPI from Auburn. The Dick and Dan dinner table skit has been made a regular opening feature each Wednesday on the Auburn noon presentation 12-12:30.

AUBURN TRAINED TEACHERS TEACH 45,000 STUDENTS

More than 45,000 high school students in Alabama are now being taught by teachers trained at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, and more than 125,000 public and high school students are under Auburntrained principals and supervisors, according to figures revealed by an exhibit recently at the Alabama State Fair.

At the 1929 commencement 115 young men and women received degrees in the various teacher-training subjects, according to Dr. Paul Irvine of the School of Education at Auburn. One hundred of these received the degree of bachelor of science and 15 received the degree of master of science. It is estimated that more than one-fourth of all the public and high school students of Alabama are now under Auburn-trained principals and superintendents.

WEDDINGS

WRIGHT-DAVIS

Of much interest to their friends in Florida, Georgia, and Tennessee, was the marriage of Miss Ava Gertrude Wright, of Sanford, Fla., to John McIntosh Kell Davis, of Albany, Ga., on Saturday, Feb. 15.

Mrs. Davis is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Roy Richardson Wright of Sanford, Fla., and formerly of Chattanooga, Tenn. She attended the University of Chattanooga, where she was a popular member of the Chi Omega Sorority.

Mr. Davis is the eldest son of Mrs. Hester Davis and the late Edward Hunt Davis, of Griffin, Ga. He received his education at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute where he was an active member of the A. T. O. fraternity.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis are now at home to their friends at 515 Pine Street, Albany, Georgia.

CHIPIER-THOMAS

Governor Lawrence M. Judd gave away the bride when his secretary, Mrs. Florence Chipier, was married recently to Ernest C. Thomas, '12, B. S. Chem. and Met. in Honolulu. About fifty friends witnessed the ceremony. Thomas, chemist with the California Packing Corporation in Honolulu, is secretary of the Auburn club of Honolulu.

When your address is changed, kindly drop us a card. Otherwise, we can only continue sending mail from the college to your old location.

LIBRARY COMMISSION

(Continued from page 7)

graphy, literature, children's books, or other selected collections are prepared to meet special requests. Book wagons may carry traveling or circulating libraries along book routes leaving collections at certain stations, usually schools or postoffices. Collections are loaned to clubs and other organizations. There are also picture and magazine collections for circulation.

In the second place, through its secretary the commission leads in public 1 brary development throughout the state by encouraging and assisting in the establishment of free county and community libraries. Committees or persons proposing to establish county or community libraries are advised and counseled as to the best means of establishing and administering them. As found practicable the commission aids in the selection of books, in cataloging and other details of library maintenance.

In the third place, the commission encourages the improvement of public libraries already established by advice, by visits, by sending members or employees to visit particular libraries, points out new methods, aids in the selection of books.

In some states the library commission publishes reading courses on various subjects and keeps all the books necessary for following them. Some commissions foster library schools and aid in placing competent librarians.

Adult Education

Among the many advantages—and perhaps the most important—of the direct book service rendered by public libraries and state library commissions is the aid rendered to adult education. Regarding the value of public libraries in adult education, Prof. John D. Willard remarks as follows in a paper read before the Chapel Hill Conference, November 16, 1928:

"Two public institutions, the library and the public schools, can do much for rural as well as for urban adult education . . . The public library is more in the future than in the present. Eighty-three per cent of rural people in the United States have no libraries within their borders. It can be asserted that any broad cultural development is impossible without books, and that books in adequate supply can come to the majority only through library service. The experience of ten years is convincing that the county library

system is the most practical means of bringing books and people together. It matters not that there are but two hundred and fifty county libraries now; new ones appear each month, the technique of providing them is improving, and it is time for all who have rural culture at heart to undertake vigorous promotion of interest in this comprehensive plan of library service."

Commissions In Other States

Let us consider some pertinent points in the achievement of the library commissions of other states. From reports of commissions, we learn that the Georgia Library Commission, with a collection of only 15,000 books, supplied reading material to nearly 363,000 people in 1927-28 and sent nearly 800 traveling libraries containing 32,000 books to different parts of the state; that for one year ending June 30, 1928, the book wagon of the Library Commission of Delaware made 245 trips over 32 routes, making 7,900 visits and loaning over 20,000 volumes; that the Wisconsin Commission reports 110,000 volumes in the traveling library collection and about 10,-000 volumes in the special library at the library school; that the California State Library has nearly 375,000 volumes, including 18,915 volumes for the blind; and that forty-three California counties have county free libraries with books totaling over three and one-half million volumes.

The Library Extension Division of the Illinois State Library has accomplished a remarkable work in public library extension in Illinois and the popular use of these libraries indicates the marked interest shown by the people of Illinois in library service. In 1928 Illinois had some 260 libraries. Of these 49 were township libraries, 149 were in cities, 39 were village and incorporated town libraries and 11 were endowed. In that year Illinois expended 49c per capita on her libraries. These libraries contained 4,625,880 volumes and had an annual circulation of 25,-531,299 among 1,382,274 card holders. Over one-fourth the population, or a number equal to approximately two-thirds the population of Alabama, were card holders. The average circulation of books per card holder was 18.4 volumes and the circulation per volume in the libraries was 5.5 times. Each of these items represents substantial increases over the figure for 1927. In the course of the two years, 1926 and 1927, the Library Extension Division of Illinois loaned 134,000 books and

pictures direct to people in all parts of the state.

North Carolina Commission

Miss Mary E. Martin, librarian of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute and president of the Alabama Library Association, describes the layout of the North Carolina Commission as follows: "Here is a remarkable collection of books used for traveling libraries, a collection of mounted pictures, envelopes of clippings on every subject for debates and club papers: all of these not only for the stations at schools and postoffices, but ready for the call of individuals all over the state who need them for specific purposes. Their secretary is ready at all times to aid in the establishment of new libraries and has helped in securing the aid of the Rosenwald Fund for two domonstration county libraries in the state."

"Interest in the Library movement," says a writer in the North Carolina Library Bulletin for December, 1929, "has been unusually active this year. The Citizens Library Movement which started at the district meeting at Charlotte has been responsible for much of the increased interest.

"The entrance of the Julius Rosenwald Fund into the field is a distinct stimulus to library interest and the progress of the two counties, Davidson and Mecklenburg, chosen for demonstration purposes will be watched with keen attention The Davidson County Library is the first one in the south to receive a grant to be used in the development of county service."

The Rosenwald Fund is one of three funds which have offered aid in encouraging library extension in the south. This foundation has already undertaken projects in some states by giving grants to two counties chosen for demonstration purposes. It also proposes to aid in paying for the expenses of a library worker for each southern state. The General Education Board has undertaken to employ a school library worker for each state in the Union and the Carnegie Foundation has agreed to employ a library field worker for the southern states. We may hope that Alabama will share in these benevolent grants, and Alabama can, provided she meets the very liberal conditions of the foundations.

Central Agency Needed

Already Alabama has a good county library law which provides that

TORNADO ROMANCE

(Continued from page 6)

ing in the evening, when about 8 o'clock a terrific tornado struck the house they were in and tore it into fragments. Captain James Barnett, a wounded soldier, was killed in the wreck and all in the house were more or less seriously injured. Miss Harper escaped with two broken ribs. and Dr. Glenn with a scalp wound."

As no other house was available in Auburn, Miss Harper's family decided to move to Hickory, Miss., where they had a plantation.

"I did not like for my intended to go so far away from my base of operations," Dr. Glenn recounts in a biography of his life, and so, on January 31, 1865, they were married in the Methodist Church of Auburn, by Dr. Mark S. Andrews.

Brother Furnished the Suit

It was on this occasion that Flora Harper wore the \$800 poplin of gray and lavender, and young Glenn, whose wardrobe was limited to his uniform, was married in a suit loaned him by his broher.

Moved to LaGrange

After the war there was the allimportant problem of making a living. Dr. Glenn and his wife moved to LaGrange, where they heard of plans to organize a school at Van's Valley, about six miles from their home on the road to Rome.

Dr. Glenn went to see the patrons, and soon organized a school, entering at once upon his duties as teacher. His prospects for making a success

County Boards of Revenue may appropriate as much as \$5,000 for the establishment of a county library. But since there is no central motivating agency, no paid secretary to actively encourage the counties to establish free libraries, little has been done to promote their establishment under this act. Those who are familiar with the work of the book trucks in Jefferson County will certainly endorse any move that would take this same free book service to the people in rural sections all over the state and to others who do not have access to good public library facilities. The Alabama Library Association is encouraging the establishment of a state library commission in order that library extension may be actively encouraged and accomplished. As to whether Alabama shall have a library commission will rest with the Alabama Legislature which meets in 1931.

and a good living were excellent, but after a few months his health failed him again. His wife took over his work for a time, riding the six miles to the school on horseback every day and returning in the evening.

Suffering from a complete breakdown in health, and with no prospects, this was one of the darkest periods of Dr. Glenn's life. They finally decided to go for a visit to Mrs. Glenn's grandparents in Mississippi, borrowing the money for the trip from a neighbor.

During this visit, Dr. Glenn occupied himself repairing old furniture which had been damaged in the Auburn storm. His skill in this work increased rapidly, and his health bettered. He began to make furniture and like articles for sale, and then went into building, completing several contracts in the neighborhood, and others for framing houses and shipping them to Jackson and Vicksburg.

Licensed to Preach

"Thus my health continued to improve," records Dr. Glenn, "and I came to believe that I m.gnt yet have some tenure on life, and hence to think again about a life vocation. I had joined the church in early life, and feeling later that it was my duty to preach the gospel, I was licensed to preach in 1865, though not expecting to make it a regular vocation."

A few weeks afterwards he was admitted on trial in the Mississippi Conference, serving important charges there until 1870 when he was transferred to the North Georgia Conference. From 1870 to 1890 he served circuits and important stations and as presiding elder in the North Georgia Conference. Bishop McTyeire said that the Rev. John W. Glenn was among the best church lawyers he had ever met. His son Wilbur must have inherited largely the father's rare gift, for he knew Methodism, its organization, its law and its doctrines and was an able defender and interpreter of all that belonged to his church.

In 1890, over his protest he was elected editor of the Wesleyan Christian Advocate and for 10 years kept that periodical up to the high standard which had been erected by such men as E. H. Meyers, Atticus G. Haygood and Weyman H. Potter. He resigned the editorship in 1901 and returned to the pastorate in his Conference, serving important stations and as presiding elder until 1910 when he asked to be relieved of the duties of the active ministry. But

retirement did not mean for him inactivity. He preached frequently, and was the volunteer chaplain of the Wesley Memorial Hospital from its opening until his going away.

Wilbur Fisk Glenn was born April 5, 1839, in Jackson County, Georgia, the son of the Rev. John Walker Glenn and Mary Jones Glenn. John Walker Glenn, himself a distinguished Methodist minister, was the son of James Glenn, who moved from North Carolina to Oglethorpe County, Georgia, in 1794. The Glenns were of Scotch ancestry, and settled in Virginia about 1660. Mary Jones was the daughter of Edward Jones, a member of one of Virginia's oldest families.

UNKNOWN ELEMENT

(Continued from page 4)

In the first cylinder is placed a chemical which twists the rays a known degree. The unknown is placed in the second cylinder. If the polarized light from an electric spark in front of the first cylinder is twisted to the same degree by the compounds in both the cylinders, the two twists in opposite direction will neutralize each other. When they do this a minimum of light will appear at a point on a scale beyond the second cylinder.

By moving this cylinder, which contains the unknown compound, the twisting phenomenon in the second cylinder may be made to reach the same degree as that in the first. The observer can tell when this happens by determining when the minimum of light is produced. Then, by measuring the distance the cylinder is moved, it is possible to compute the time the twisting lags behind the establishment of the magnetic field, and thereby to detect the presence of the compound in question.

At first Dr. Allison thought the method could be used only with transparent and heavily saturated solutions. He has found, however, that opaque substances can be detected, even in concentrations as low as one part of the compound to ten billion parts of water.

So far the investigations have been confined to a number of organic liquids and an extensive series of nitrates, chlorides, sulphates, and hydroxides in solution. The research will be continued.

ROSS LABORATORY (Continued from page 3)

a student at the University of Gottingham and at the University of Berlin. He was a student in Germany one year.

Before assuming his duties at Auburn he spent six years as professor of chemistry and chemist for the Louisiana Experiment Station of the University of that State.

In assuming his duties as State chemist and professor of chemistry at Auburn, Dr. Ross became one of a small group of noted chemists who have served in this capacity. The work of the initial chemist (Professor Darby) continues to bear fruit; and the same is true of Dr. Stubbs and Dr. Lupton who passed on years ago.

Dr. Stubbs was a Virginian. During the Civil War he was chemist for the Confederate government, being engaged in the manufacture of explosives at Selma. From Auburn, Dr. Stubbs went to Louisiana State University as chemist and director of the experiment station. There he distinguished himself in several ways, especially for his research work with cane sugar.

Dr. Lupton was also a Virginian. His record at Auburn is an important chapter in the history of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

Dr. Lupton was professor of chemistry and president of the University of Alabama from 1871 to 1874. Leaving the University of Alabama he went to Vanderbilt University.

The exact date of the beginning of chemistry work at Auburn is not known. However, the records do show that chemistry was among the first subjects on the curriculum of the old East Alabama Male College.

In 1883 a room in one corner of the basement of the old main building (where William J. Samford Hall now stands) was the college laboratory and another room in another corner of the same basement was the State Laboratory.

In 1887 the old main building was burned. Temporary quarters were provided for chemistry work until the old chemistry building was erected in 1888. It is located near the main building, being only a few steps from Langdon Hall. This has become old, worn, outgrown twice over and so far out of accord with modern structures that a new one became imperative as the first step in the new building program when the legislature of 1927 at last made provision for badly needed buildings at Auburn.

In 1900 a small building was erect-

ed near the old chemistry building for a State laboratory. In it State work has been done for 30 years. It too, will be abandoned when all chemistry work at Auburn is assembled in one building, the Ross Chemical Laboratory.

Nearby is an old cottage which has housed the research laboratory and offices for chemistry since 1906. It is one of the older buildings on the campus and was long used as a residence. It is to be moved away soon after it is vacated.

When the State laboratory was established, fertilizer analysis was the major line of work, as related by Dr. Ross. It has continued as such. Records kept by Dr. Ross show that about 2.000 samples of fertilizers are taken by the Department of Agriculture and Industries at Montgomery each year and analyzed at Auburn. Along with these 1,000 samples of feed, 500 samples of food, and 150 samples of insecticides are gathered by the same forces for analysis at Auburn to determine whether or not they measure up to the standard under which they are sold.

Waters, minerals, ores and other things of a miscellaneous nature add much to the requirements of the laboratory.

Toxical work is perhaps the most difficult. Viscera and other parts of human bodies where death by poison is suspected are sent to Auburn from time to time. This work requires Dr. Ross, Prof. C. L. Hare, and other members of the staff to appear in court as witnesses; and their testimony frequently is a big factor in the decision of the jury. Thus, the lives of men who are charged as criminals are, in a measure, in their hands.

When, in 1893, Dr. Ross became chemist at Auburn he had only a small staff. Now his chemistry work on the campus at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute is the most important line of endeavor connected with the institution considering the number of students taught and also the state work has grown greatly. Those now associated with him in the direct work of teaching and research in the department of chemistry are: Prof. Clifford Leroy Hare, Dr. Roger Allen, Dr. Cleburne Ammen Basore, Associate Prof. Parker Preston Powell, Associate Prof. Herbert Marshall Martin, Associate Professor William Karl Schweickhardt, Instructors Lee Albert Naftel and A. D. Staples, assisted by a number of graduate and student assistants employed for laboratory work.

In the School of Pharmacy, which is a part of the work of the school

of Chemistry, are Doctor Lynn Stanford Blake, head of the work in pharmacy, Assistant Prof. Geo. W. Hargreaves and Assistant Prof. Albert F. Nickel. In the work of the State Laboratory are James Baxter Jackson, chief analytical chemist, Paul Rubens Bidez, assistant chemist, Herbert W. Nixon, assistant chemist, T. H. Burton, assistant chemist, George N. Kellar, assistant chemist.

Approximately 1,000 students at regular sessions of college take one or more chemistry courses. The number of freshmen who enrolled in the 1929-30 session to specialize in chemistry exceeded the 1928-29 enrollment by more than 50 per cent.

ERNEST HARTSOCK (Continued from page 10)

poets, in the most consistently artistic formats made in the South, truly "the Aristocrats of Southern Bookmaking." "The Alabama Anthology, 1928", edited by Edith Tatum with an introduction by Frances Durham, and "Farther Fairer Seas" by Katherine Shepard are Bozart books.

But Ernest Hartsock's financial and artistic success as a publisher has been even bettered by his success as a poet. He has sold his own poetry to more than twenty-five leading American and British periodicals. And his poems have been included in ten important anthologies. In November, 1929, Ernest Hartsock, southern poet, by his cosmic-tragic poem, "Strange Splendor," won the national poetry prize for 1929.

Many are the people that have talked of ether and their operations but seldom has a genius of Mr. Hartsock's quality been subjected to an operation with such fortunate results as "Strange Splendor." "During the fall of 1928 I had an operation, and the experience of taking ether seemed so exactly like dying that I recovered with my mind full of the impression I sought to put into the poem," Mr. Hartsock says. "I began it as a sonnet, and found that it wasn't a sonnet idea, and then I cast it into a more heroic mold, and that, I think was against it, for heroic poetry is not too popular."

Ernest Hartsock is undoubtedly a great poet in a rich-memoried, sunand-climate-blessed environment, the South, with an even greater future. And the South should support artists who have the nerve to remain there. As for Mr. Hartsock's remarkable talent, as Robinson Jeffers has said, "There is no limit apparent."

Auburn Alumni Clubs

Look Up Your Classmates

ABBEVILLE-W. W. Dawkins, President; Nicholas Wood,

ALBERTVILLE-J. W. Milner, President; Brasher Hoop-Secretary-Treasurer.

ALEXANDER CITY—Dr. A. L. Harlan, President; Prof. James Gulledge, Vice-President; Roy C. Oliver, Secretary-Treasurer; Meta E. Grace, Correspondent.

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ANNISTON-Henry H. Booth, President; O. K. Seyforth.

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retary-Treasurer GENEVA-J. L. Carter, President; H. B. Helms, Secretary-

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HARTSELLE-L. C. Patillo, President; J. C. Slone, Secre-

HALEYVILLE-Chas. H. Snuggs, President; W. P. Whitlock, Secretary-Treasurer.

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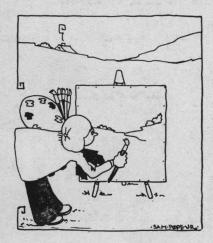
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